

Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission Report

September 2007

CHAPTER 2.3.15.

CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA

Article 2.3.15.1.

For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*, the *incubation period* for contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) shall be 6 months.

Standards for diagnostic tests and vaccines are described in the *Terrestrial Manual*.

Article 2.3.15.2.

CBPP free country

To be declared free from either *disease* or *infection* by the OIE, a country should meet the requirements contained in Appendix 3.8.3.

The country will be included in the list of free country only after the submitted evidence has been accepted by the OIE. Retention on the list requires that the information above be re-submitted annually and changes in the epidemiological situation or other significant events should be reported promptly to the OIE.

Article 2.3.15.3.

CBPP free zone

To be declared free from either *disease* or *infection* by the OIE, a *zone* defined according to the provisions of Chapter 1.3.5. should meet the requirements contained in Appendix 3.8.3.

The zone will be included in the list of free zone only after the submitted evidence has been accepted by the OIE. Retention on the list requires that the information above be re-submitted annually and changes in the epidemiological situation or other significant events should be reported promptly to the OIE.

Article 2.3.15.4.

CBPP infected country or zone

When the requirements for acceptance as a CBPP free country or zone are not fulfilled, a country or zone shall be considered as infected.

Article 2.3.15.5.

Veterinary Authorities of CBPP free countries may prohibit importation or transit through their territory, from countries considered infected with CBPP, of domestic and wild bovidae.

Article 2.3.15.6.

When importing from CBPP free countries, *Veterinary Authorities* should require:
for domestic bovidae

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of CBPP on the day of shipment;
2. were kept in a CBPP free country since birth or for at least the past 6 months.

Article 2.3.15.7.

When importing from CBPP free countries, *Veterinary Authorities* should require:
for wild bovidae

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of CBPP on the day of shipment;
2. come from a CBPP free country;

if the country of origin has a common border with a country considered infected with CBPP:

3. were kept in a *quarantine station* for the 6 months prior to shipment.

Article 2.3.15.8.

When importing from CBPP infected countries, *Veterinary Authorities* should require:
for bovidae for breeding

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of CBPP on the day of shipment;
2. were subjected to the complement fixation test for CBPP with negative results, on two occasions, with an interval of not less than 21 days and not more than 30 days between each test, the second test being performed within 14 days prior to shipment;
3. were isolated from other domestic bovidae from the day of the first complement fixation test until shipment;
4. were kept since birth, or for the past 6 months, in an *establishment* where no *case* of CBPP was officially reported during that period, and that the *establishment* was not situated in a CBPP *infected zone*;
5. have not been vaccinated against CBPP; or

6. were vaccinated using a vaccine complying with the standards described in the *Terrestrial Manual* not more than 4 months prior to shipment. In this case, the condition laid down in point 2 above is not required.

Article 2.3.15.9.

When importing from CBPP infected countries, *Veterinary Authorities* should require:

for bovidae for slaughter

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of CBPP on the day of shipment;
2. were kept since birth, or for the past 6 months, in an *establishment* where no *case* of CBPP was officially reported during that period, and that the *establishment* was not situated in a CBPP *infected zone*.

Article 2.3.15.10.

When importing from CBPP infected countries, *Veterinary Authorities* should require:

for wild bovidae

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of CBPP on the day of shipment;
2. were kept, for the 180 days prior to shipment, in a *quarantine station* where no *case* of CBPP was officially reported during that period, and that the *quarantine station* was not situated in a CBPP *infected zone*;
3. have not been vaccinated against CBPP; or
4. were vaccinated using a vaccine complying with the standards described in the *Terrestrial Manual* not more than 4 months prior to shipment. In this case, the condition laid down in point 2 above is not required.

Article 2.3.15.11.

When importing from CBPP infected countries, *Veterinary Authorities* should require:

for fresh meat of bovidae

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the entire consignment of meat comes from animals:

1. which showed no lesion of CBPP;

2. which have been slaughtered in an approved *abattoir* and have been subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections for CBPP with favourable results.

Article 2.3.15.12.

When importing from CBPP free countries, *Veterinary Authorities* should require:

for *in vivo* derived or *in vitro* produced embryos/oocytes of bovidae

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1. the donor animals:
 - a) showed no clinical sign of CBPP on the day of collection of the embryos/oocytes;
 - b) were kept in a CBPP free country since birth or for at least the past 6 months;
2. the oocytes were fertilised with semen meeting the conditions referred to in points a) and b) above and in Appendix 3.2.1.;
3. the embryos/oocytes were collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of Appendix 3.3.1., Appendix 3.3.2. or Appendix 3.3.3., as relevant.

Article 2.3.15.13.

When importing from CBPP infected countries, *Veterinary Authorities* should require:

for *in vivo* derived or *in vitro* produced embryos/oocytes of bovidae

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1. the donor animals:
 - a) showed no clinical sign of CBPP on the day of collection of the embryos/oocytes;
 - b) were subjected to the complement fixation test for CBPP with negative results, on two occasions, with an interval of not less than 21 days and not more than 30 days between each test, the second test being performed within 14 days prior to collection;
 - c) were isolated from other domestic bovidae from the day of the first complement fixation test until collection;

- d) were kept since birth, or for the past 6 months, in an *establishment* where no *case* of CBPP was reported during that period, and that the *establishment* was not situated in a CBPP *infected zone*;
 - e) have not been vaccinated against CBPP; or
 - f) were vaccinated using a vaccine complying with the standards described in the *Terrestrial Manual* not more than 4 months prior to collection; in this case, the condition laid down in point b) above is not required;
- 2. the oocytes were fertilised with semen meeting the conditions referred to in points a) to f) above and in Appendix 3.2.1.;
 - 3. the embryos/oocytes were collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of Appendix 3.3.1., Appendix 3.3.2. or Appendix 3.3.3., as relevant.